

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair to-day and to-morrow; no change  
in temperature; moderate west winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 40; lowest, 28.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 86.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## U. S. FAILS TO CANCEL BIG WAR CONTRACTS; UNREADY FOR PEACE

Manufacturers and Labor Are Waiting for the Government to Announce Definite Programme of Readjustment

GREAT SHIFTS MUST TAKE PLACE;  
FEAR OF DISTURBANCES ABATES

Rapid Absorption of Workers Is Expected—Many Agencies Throughout Country Are Trying to Make Transition as Easy as Possible

Industry in the United States has made hardly a beginning in shifting from a war to a peace basis. Very little war work has been stopped and very little peace time work started.

Manufacturers and labor alike are waiting for the Government to announce a definite and comprehensive programme of readjustment. The Government has as yet no such programme. The end of war has caught us unprepared for peace. Our allies have proved more far-sighted than we have.

There is good reason for that. Other nations were so long at war that despite their lack of preparedness in the first place they found time eventually to give no little attention to the puzzle of rehabilitation after the war, and in some cases to plan for specific action as soon as the fighting should stop. Great Britain has had a "reconstruction minister" for a year and a half. Italy has appropriated \$700,000,000 for its reconstruction programme and already has adopted measures to permit all factories to resume peace production immediately.

America, however, was in the war such a short time and had such a tremendous task that this country had only fairly got going when the war came to its unexpectedly abrupt close, leaving the nation with its whole industrial machinery geared for more and more war, without any particular consideration having been given to anything except war.

### Reports From the Centres.

THE SUN received yesterday telegraphic reports from the principal industrial centres of America, in addition to exploring the New York situation. Correspondents had been asked to investigate and then answer these questions:

"What is the effect of peace on the factories in your district? Are any factories shut down yet? Are any shutdowns in prospect? How many factories and men have been doing war work? Have any of them yet been shifted to peace work? Or are any being shifted soon? Is there any organized plan to take care of discharged employees? Have any war building projects been abandoned?"

Generally speaking, the replies are uniform. Manufacturers of war material either are speeding up or slowing down, or are keeping their labor force together. Few that expect to change eventually to the production of peace materials as yet made contracts for doing so, and they don't know yet when and how they can get material, what it will cost and what labor will cost.

The fear of great labor troubles in the transition period, which was acute in the early days, is rapidly abating. On this point the reports are unexpectedly optimistic. The Sun's inquiries here and elsewhere that if the war work does not stop too abruptly there will be a ready and complete absorption of all skilled workers and that the supply of labor will be greater than the demand for many months at least, will not get far, if anything, below the war level.

The outlook for unskilled workers is not so good. The high wages paid to inefficient and untrained men in war factories will not be continued. Just now the labor market is far from flooded. Men have been thrown comparatively few persons out of jobs.

There have not been many strikes since the signing of the armistice. The few that have been reported have gained public attention because they were deemed symptomatic of what was to come. Some labor unions have resented the action of the Government in eliminating overtime, night and Sunday work in war factories, and although it in effect cuts their throats they have generally accepted the order.

### No Drive to Cut Wages.

Meanwhile most factories have shifted their night forces to day work. Union labor, like employers, is holding its policies in abeyance until Washington announces its peace time industrial programme. No concerted attempt to force down wages is reported and no concerted attempt to keep them up—aside from such construction as one may place upon the assertion of Samuel Gompers "that the advantage which the workers of America and the allied countries have gained and which we hope to enjoy in the future" is not going to be taken away from us.

It is indicated that general resumption of industry on a peace scale may not be expected before next spring or summer. This is especially true of building. Washington has lifted the building restrictions, but the coming of winter and uncertainty as to cost of labor and materials and the supply thereof are holding the builders back except in emergency cases.

In many States peace agencies are at work planning, and in some cases actually carrying out, the distribution of both war factory workers and returned soldiers among normal occupations. These agencies include State Service Committees, War Relocation Service, Federal Employment Service, Community War Boards, State Industrial Commissions, Councils of National Defence, Chambers of Commerce, Merchants Associations and the like.

Shipyards, steel mills, railroad equipment and automobile factories are among the plants that will continue to

## INQUIRY WILL LAY BARE AID TO GERMANY

Senate Committee Gets New Viereck Letters to Berlin Revealing Activities.

### BREWER FUND SIDE ISSUE

Sweeping Investigation Now Planned to Expose and Punish Propagandists.

All records of investigations into German propaganda in the United States since the outbreak of the European war are being assembled in Washington for use by the Senate committee that is investigating brewers' activities. It was learned yesterday when the committee resumes its hearings December 2, the inquiry into brewers' affairs will become merely a phase of an investigation that will be a comprehensive inquiry into all that has been said and done to help Germany in this country.

Men of prominence, whose names have been mentioned as German sympathizers, but who have not appeared at any of the inquiries, will be summoned. Material for their examination lies in the documentary matter now being assembled.

Chiefs of the Government investigation bureaus will testify. A. Bruce Bielaski of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, will be called. Others to testify will be Alfred L. B. DeLoach, State Attorney-General, whose hearings with witnesses under oath developed proof of the expenditure of large sums of money here in the interests of Germany; Gen. Marlborough Churchill, head of the Army Intelligence Department, and Francis B. Garvan, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the office of the Alien Property Custodian.

### Viereck Will Be Called.

A number of propagandists who were particularly active in Germany's behalf in the time of America's neutrality will be called upon to explain what they did and why they did it. Among them it was said yesterday, will be George Sylvester Viereck, who founded the *Fatherland* the week following the outbreak of the European war and changed the name of the paper to *Viereck's American Weekly* when the United States became a belligerent.

Mr. Becker investigated Viereck. The investigation has not yet ended. Among the recent developments were the finding of a new series of letters which Viereck sent to "Dear Papa" and "Dear Mama" in Berlin by way of Sweden. The letters, which gave information relating to conditions in the United States up to the time the country declared war, were intended for official eyes rather than those to which they were addressed. It is charged that Viereck's propaganda, which on their face deal with money matters, are fixed upon as in code.

As an example of what is alleged to be code, the following from a letter written in German by Viereck, April 18, 1916, is given. It was given: "How are things going on with our new agreement concerning the family funds? You ought to sign this as soon as possible. You ought, also, as I wrote you in an earlier letter, to make a will just as I have done. Within a few days I shall send you a new financial statement of mine."

### See Hope in Congress.

In the same letter Viereck wrote: "I closed the papers which Ritter and I have sent in common to the German-American newspaper publishers. We are struggling here under high pressure. It is hoped not in vain. It looks as though the President is bent on bringing a break with the Central Powers. Perhaps Congress will rap the schoolmaster on the fingers." Viereck altered his attitude when the President accepted the German assurance that unrestricted submarine warfare had been abandoned, and on June 2, 1916, expressed himself as follows: "I have just received a letter from you. I have just written an article of which a copy is enclosed in which I handle him in a much more friendly manner than heretofore, since he really shows a wish to preserve peace. It is quite true that I do not see the end of this war, but this is also the only ground on which I believe he really does his best."

To this letter was the following postscript: "Dr. William Bayard Hale is sailing to-day on the Frederick VIII. for Germany. He is the representative of Hearst and is one of our good friends with whom we have had many social hours and who is also of great use to us politically. Hearst is perhaps the most prominent American publisher who has aligned himself on the side of Germany. He (Hale) telephoned me this morning, but could not reach me. I have sent Hale a telegram to look you up, if possible. He understands some German. His wife was born a Muschenheim. He is the son of a famous German. He is the famous interview with the Kaiser. He is further the one time biographer of Wilson, whom he now attacks sharply."

### Sends Advice to His Mother.

Viereck wrote to his mother March 12, 1917, three weeks before the United States went to war, that the situation was serious. He advised her in case of trouble to communicate with Dr. Karl Fuchs and Dr. Heinrich F. Albrecht, both of whom had been German paymasters under Von Bernstorff in this country. "Both like me and are under obligations to me," he wrote. Explaining conditions here Viereck

## ARMY PLAN TO BE READY WHEN CONGRESS SITS

Baker Will Outline Ideas of General Staff for Peace Organization.

### AGREEMENT ON BIG NAVY

Republicans Will Insist, However, on Universal Training in Military Bill.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The War Department's plan for the peace time army is now in process of formation and will be presented to Congress when it reassembles. Not only will an outline of it be given in Secretary Baker's report, but it is believed a bill will be framed by the General Staff to carry out the ideas for the new regular army.

The greatest interest is being taken in what the Secretary's plan may contemplate. Republican members of the Military Committee of Congress assert that unless it provides for universal military training with an actual professional standing army held down to a minimum, it will not meet with favor. They intimated strongly that a universal training law would be passed by the next Congress regardless of any action taken by the present Congress.

Representative Kahn (Cal.), who will be the chairman of the House Military Committee in the next Congress, long has been one of the leaders for universal training and will present a bill for it when the Sixty-sixth Congress convenes. He believes he is certain of practically unanimous support of the Republicans. The plan will receive some Democratic support too, particularly that of Senator Chamberlain, who is the present chairman of the Military Committee in the upper branch. Democratic support will not be needed in the House, where the Republican majority is larger.

### May Postpone to New Congress.

While there is nothing definite yet on which to base the opinion of the present minority in Congress is afraid that the Administration has not undergone consideration a universal training plan for peace time. Unless they are mistaken an effort will be made to delay action on army reorganization until the Republican majority is restored after March 4 next. In the press of other appropriation measures and of expected reconstruction work this is thought to be easy of accomplishment, Republican leaders believe.

The fight for the greater American Navy will be waged with the army fight. The Republican position is that the American Navy should be equal to the British navy. Not, as they have made plain, because of any fear that Great Britain and the United States now or for centuries to come will be at war, but because both should bear equal burdens and responsibility in controlling the seas. America's need for a navy commensurate with its merchant marine and with the position it now occupies among the world Powers is the basis of the Republican attitude.

### Democrats in Agreement.

The position taken by the Democrats evidenced thus far is that authorizations for an enormous number of ships of all sorts should be made immediately. Both are in agreement that the American Navy should equal that of Great Britain. The big difference at which they are sticking is the question when the authorizations shall become effective. The fear has been expressed by those Democrats in close touch with the Navy Department that the peace conference will limit armaments by restricting each nation to its present naval strength, with the addition of those ships building and authorized. It would give the United States an advantage to have the large number of ships contemplated already authorized by Congress, according to the Democratic view.

The side of the question taken by the Republicans is that they are willing to authorize any number of ships that the Administration may desire, but with the stipulation that no work shall be done toward building these vessels until the Versailles peace conference acts on the President's suggestion that all armaments be reduced to the minimum point consistent with domestic safety. If the action forecast is taken, no ground will be lost, they point out. On the other hand if the conference agrees to reduce armaments very materially the public purse will not have been dipped into for another useless expenditure.

### RETRIEVES FAMILY HONOR.

"Captain Bozo" Is Son of Former French Marshal.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Capt. "Don Alfonso Bozo" of the Spanish army, who entered the French army at the outbreak of the war and won the French War Cross, according to a despatch from Madrid, really is named Bazaine. He is the only living son of the late Marshal Bazaine, who surrendered Metz to the Prussians in 1871 and who later was tried at Versailles for high treason.

### FRENCH TROOPS FOR VIENNA.

Rumor Says They Will Go to Capital From Budapest.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—It was rumored several days ago that French troops, after entering Budapest, would go into Vienna. No official denial of the rumors has yet been issued.

## AMERICAN TROOPS ENTER PRUSSIA; RHINELANDS BREAK FROM BERLIN; 28 MORE U-BOATS SURRENDERED

87 SUBMARINES NOW GIVEN UP

Cargo Carrier Deutschland and U-139, Which Sank 126 Ships, Included.

### U. S. OFFICERS ON BOARD

Two Men From Ticonderoga Taken to Kiel as Landed at Harwich.

By the Associated Press.  
HARWICH, England, Nov. 24.—In the presence of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, twenty-eight more German U-boats surrendered to-day.

This was the most imposing submarine flotilla to haul down the German flag thus far. It included several very large submarines and four of the cruiser type, one being nearly 350 feet in length.

The noted cruiser submarine Deutschland U-139, was among the number. She carried two American officers who had been rescued from the American cargo ship Ticonderoga, torpedoed September 30. The officers were taken to Kiel by the Deutschland, which was the last of a series of three months cruises in American waters, and were landed to-day at Harwich.

Another surrendered boat was the U-139 which had just returned to a German port after a sixty-four days cruise, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Armand E. La Perriere, who in 1914 was awarded the Order Pour le Merite for sinking 126 vessels. The U-139, however, was brought in by a First Lieutenant, who explained that La Perriere was too sad to undertake the duty.

Prior to this date fifty-nine German submarines had surrendered. In three lists, making a total of eighty-seven that have been delivered to the British.

The armistice with Germany, as originally made public by President Wilson, required the surrender of 100 U-boats, but its revised terms, as announced later, specified that all German submarines should be delivered to the British.

One German submarine has been interned in Spain and several in other neutral ports, and these also are to be taken over by the Allies.

There is no available record of a German submarine cruiser Deutschland U-153. A German submarine, Deutschland, arrived at Baltimore from Bremen with a cargo of dynamite and mail early in July, 1918. The first submarine to make the 4,000 mile transatlantic voyage. The Deutschland was purely a cargo carrier.

The German submarine U-53 appeared suddenly at Newport, R. I., on August 20 and after a stay of three hours departed. The next day came reports of the sinking of six vessels off Nantucket by German submarines. A Paris despatch in December, 1917, reported the capture of the U-53 by French naval forces.

Since August 20 twenty-two vessels have been sunk off the Atlantic coast of the United States. Only four of these, however, were steamships, the remainder consisting of schooners, fishing boats and two steam trawlers.

The torpedoing and sinking of the American cargo ship Ticonderoga by a German submarine, with the loss of eleven naval officers and 102 enlisted men, September 30, was announced by Secretary of the Navy Daniels October 11. Two officers, Lieut. F. L. Muller, Oakland, Cal., and Lieut. J. H. Pulcher, Princeton, N. C., were taken aboard the submarine as prisoners. Secretary Daniels announced.

### 10,000 RUMANIAN PRISONERS MISSING

Bulgarians Massacred Adults and Babies.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Dr. Mercurian of the National Council for Rumanian Unity writes to the Times that of 25,000 Rumanian prisoners in Bulgaria only 15,000 returned.

In the Dobruja the Bulgarians massacred thousands of Rumanian men, women and children. The cruelty became so terrible that Field Marshal von Mackensen interfered and had several of the offenders shot. These reports are authentic.

### Special Cable Despatch to The Sun

PARIS, Nov. 24.—"Feed Rumania before Germany!" is the cry that comes from that sorely tried country. A Rumanian publicist returning from Jassy says there is a terrible famine in Rumania. The Germans looted and stripped the country bare and a severe winter is sweeping down from Russia, claiming thousands of lives daily.

Returning prisoners are shelterless; some of them have come home draped only in sacks, one of the men weighing only fifty-five pounds. Rumanians in Paris appeal to America to send food, clothing and medicines.

### Da Gama Heads Brazil Envoy.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 24.—The Brazilian delegation to the peace congress will sail for Europe early in December under the presidency of Domicio da Gama, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PROVINCES ASK SEPARATE RULE

Rhine States Refuse to Recognize Proletariat Government of Berlin.

### RADICALS FIGHT EBERT

Social Democrats Join With Extremists Against National Assembly.

GENEVA, Nov. 24.—All telegraphic communication between Germany and Switzerland has been interrupted. It is believed here that there has been some unusual occurrence in Germany to cause this interruption.

### By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, Nov. 23.—The movement to withdraw from Germany and create a separate republic is gaining ground rapidly in the Rhineland, according to reports from Cologne to the Socialists *Vorwarts*. The movement finds strong support on the part of the Clericals, as a result of the Prussian Government's announcement of its intention to disestablish the church.

Recent events in Berlin also apparently have increased the fears of the Rhinelanders regarding Bolshevism, as the correspondent declares: "We shall have to reckon with secession as almost unavoidable unless the question of leaving the capital to the Constituent Assembly set with the greatest speed."

"It cannot be denied or concealed that the situation becomes more difficult and more dangerous every day," says Theodor Wolff in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in referring to a statement attributed to Field Marshal von Hindenburg regarding alleged French plans for the permanent conquest of German territory.

Adherents of the Spartacus group attempted on Friday evening to seize the Berlin police presidency. Several persons were killed or injured.

Herr Wolff declares that all south Germany is dissatisfied with conditions in Berlin and is beginning to consider the question of leaving the capital to its fate. He points out that the reported Polish aggression against the eastern borders of Germany may have fatal consequences in regard to the provisioning of Berlin.

### Revelation Wants Speedy Peace.

Count Reventlow in the *Tagesspiegel* takes the same standpoint, declaring that only a speedy preliminary peace can prevent a catastrophe. The *Augsburger Evening Gazette* advises the Bavarian provisional Government to take a positive stand against the Berlin radicals and to threaten the north German terrorists with the secession of Bavaria unless they adopt a different policy.

The paper states that the opposition of the Berlin Soldiers and Workmen's Council to a democratic republic will not only prove to be a signal for civil war but will also result in breaking off peace negotiations and the entry of hostile troops into Germany. Continuing it says:

"All of south Germany must disengage itself from this Berlin reign of blood and terror and prove to the world that it respects President Wilson's ultimatum: 'No peace with autocracy.'"

### To Nationalize Industries.

The Soldiers and Workers Council for Greater Kiel has adopted a resolution declaring that all authority be invested in the council until the fruits of the revolution can be safeguarded, according to the *Red Flag*, the organ of Dr. Liebknecht, the radical Socialists. The resolution declares all banks, principal industries and great landed property should be national property. All legislation, it is declared, shall strike in the direction of the socialization of the State, in collaboration with the Soldiers and Workers Councils. The bourgeois class is to be excluded.

The Silesian coal miners are demanding a six hour work day and 30 marks as the daily wage and are threatening a strike, which, with the

Continued on Third Page.

### More Than a Million Need Holiday Smokes

THE regular donors know a million and more men need Christmas smokes and are marking their recent gifts for this special purpose; others who are joining the honor list for the first time do so in order that not one of the heroes who can't be brought home for Christmas may have cheer of tobacco through the smoke fund on that day.

Read on page 4 an interesting letter from a New York girl in Nancy who is realizing there after more than a year of hospital and canteen work the true horrors of this war.

### WARNING! THE SUN TO BACCO FUND

has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Berlin Proclaims End of Autocracy to Army

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Nov. 24.—The Council of the People's Commissioners welcomes the returning troops with a proclamation, saying among other things:

You marched into the field for the fatherland when you had nothing to say and a handful of autocrats had the power in their hands and distributed the booty among themselves. You had to fight in silence while hundreds of thousands at your side had to die. To-day you return to your own country, where in the future only the people themselves will have anything to say.

Germany free, our Socialist public will join the league of nations. You will find not only all the political rights you have hitherto been deprived of, but the fatherland shall also be your property economically. The proclamation is signed by Chancellor Friedrich Ebert, Hugo Haase, Philipp Scheidemann, Wilhelm Dittmann, Herr Landsberg and Herr Barth, all members of the ministry.

## HOOT EX-CROWN PRINCE IN EXILE

Zuyder Zee Crowd Howls Exclamations at Him as He Goes to Island Home.

### HIS DOMICILE HUMBLE

Former Heir to Imperial Throne Swaggers, but Hostility Affects Him.

### By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21 (delayed).—Mosterland, a hamlet consisting of a score of small farmsteads and fishermen's huts on the bleak and lonely island of Wieringen, which is situated some distance from the Dutch naval station at Heider, is the home assigned to the interned former German Crown Prince. The local pastor's two storied residence has been leased furnished for six months and here the former Crown Prince will live.

The house, which is without the slightest attraction, is off the beaten track and hardly ever visited by strangers. The hamlet on the island is inhabited for the most part by mussel fishermen, who, after their experience with U-boats during the war, view their "guests" stay with anything but favor.

The sole communication between the island of Wieringen and the mainland is a small steamship which carries mail and makes two trips daily.

To the furnishings of the personage, which are very simple, there have been added a small billiard table and a bath. Adjoining a Bible classroom furnishings have been installed for the former Crown Prince's private chapel.

When the former Crown Prince arrived at the Zuyder Zee fishing town of Enkhuyzen to-day he received a different welcome from that he encountered elsewhere in Holland. As he descended from the railway car with a swagging gait and wearing a fur coat hovel of excretion arose from the thousands gathered outside the station gates. The outburst of hostility seemed to perturb him somewhat.

The Government yacht which was to have taken the former Crown Prince to the island of Wieringen grounded in the fog. A little tugboat was substituted. Affecting indifference the former Crown Prince stepped on the gangway and lit a cigarette. The tug coasted immediately and disappeared in the fog amid the angry shouts of the people.

William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, has not left the grounds of Amerongen Castle since he was interned there. Dutch newspapers say. The former Emperor begins each day with a walk about the castle grounds and then attends a religious service conducted by Count von Bentinck or the Count's son. The day closes with another walk in the gardens. The officers of his suite, however, dash about the country in automobiles.

The pastor of the village church twice has dined with the former Emperor's party. Other local notables also have visited the castle.

### NAVAL UNITS RETURNING.

Small Craft, Including Submarines, First to Be Demobilized.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The American naval establishment in European ports and waters is being reduced rapidly since the armistice. It is intended to order home soon all small craft, destroyers and submarines used principally as convoys, except for a limited number for patrol and escort duty.

The American naval base at Brest, however, will not be abandoned, but will be used as a repair station. The general installations there will be enlarged somewhat in order to take care of the steady stream of transports which will carry the American troops back to their homes.

Signal Corps and Other Units Make Short Incursion Across Moselle.

### WITHDRAWAL IS SLOW

Germans Hampered by Lack of Transport and Oxen Are Impressed.

### DICKMAN'S MEN TO REST

Deep Sunken Concrete Posts Found in All Roads Leading From France.

### By the Associated Press.

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 23 (delayed).—The German frontier was crossed at several places to-day by American Signal Corps units and ambulance workers. Short trips were made into Rhineland Prussia, where the inhabitants are reported to have shown the Americans every consideration.

The front lines of the American army rested to-night along the Luxembourg-German border on the Sauer River, and thence along the Moselle River to the region east of Remich. The army will mark time until further orders. At least three or four days are expected to pass before the next move is made toward the Rhine.

The Germans apparently are withdrawing according to schedule. Reports reaching the Third Army to-day were that the Germans everywhere were whistling and singing as they marched. The general line of the German withdrawal is along the Per-Saarburg road. The southern limit of the German Fifth Army is reported to be the line Siercy-Thionville.

### Made Way for Americans.

Several instances are reported where Americans encountered Germans along the roadways, and each time the Germans showed the Americans every courtesy. While an American officer in an automobile was driving along the Remich-Trèves road east of the Moselle he was halted by a German troop marching northward. A column of German infantry and some German trucks withdrew to the side of the road to clear the way for the Americans. Owing to the shortage of horses the Germans are using oxen to haul their supplies and some artillery.

The American forces have completed the task of demolishing the barriers which guarded the old German front east of Verdun. The last barrier thus encountered consisted of reinforced concrete pillars stretching along the old front for a distance of two miles. The pillars were three feet apart at the roads and fifty feet apart across the country. They were connected by two inch cables.

When the Americans crossed the front lines last Sunday the advanced guards were halted by a few minutes by the barriers. Engineers quickly placed a few blasts of dynamite under each pillar, which made the roads passable.

### Bases Six Feet Under Ground.

Since then gangs working in relay have been constantly at dig up immense steel pillars and concrete foundations which were six feet under the ground, the concrete being poured around them.

Each pillar was five feet square and stood eight feet above the ground. The pillars were spaced at intervals of five or more feet, as each was camouflaged by reeds growing in nearby swamps, the concrete being scarcely noticeable from a distance. At Mars-la-Tour, just at the edge of the village, the Americans encountered tank barriers some of which were only half completed. A few blasts of dynamite soon put them out of commission.

At Elain the Germans had barriers of logs chained together on four wheels, the logs being movable like a gate. On these barriers the Germans had installed machine guns to remove the wheels from beneath the logs, which would then drop across the road at the main barrier entrance into Elain. This log barrier was just at the western entrance, the logs acting as a check in the event that the mines failed to destroy the bridge.

### INFANTRY RESTING ON MOSELLE BANKS

Germans on Opposite Shore Continue Their Retirement.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.  
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 23 (by courier to Nancy, Nov. 24).—Our advance patrols early Friday morning reached the edge of Rhineland Prussia. Here I witnessed one of the strangest sights of the war. American Infantry of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth regiments and troops of the Second Cavalry were spread out in the bright sunlight along the stone terrace on the west bank of the Moselle River, between Remich and Gengenotter, smilingly to watch the bat of the German army upon the opposite bank pile their supplies and their equipment away into trains destined far beyond the Rhine.